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the fortunes of France, and the excerpts made from letters which she received reveal the manoeuvres among the monarchists to re-establish the throne and to forestall the coming of the Empire. The great stumbling-block was the failure of the Orleanists and the Legitimists to find a basis for fusion. But the correspondence in regard to the situation at Berlin, or the course of the revolution in general, is more instructive. Mme. de Dino was an enlightened reactionary, and one can discover how anxiously she and her friends, at Berlin and Vienna especially, scanned the heavens along every horizon from Naples and Buda-Pesth to Holstein and London, in order to discern the first signs of the final outcome. Her impressions acquire a tense interest as the year 1850 draws to a close, with the daily possibility of war between Austria and Prussia, at least up to the "Humiliation of Olmütz".

HENRY E. BOURNE.

Garibaldi and the Thousand. By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1909. Pp. xvi, 376.)

MR. TREVELYAN has wisely chosen to write the life of Garibaldi by episodes. This enables him to produce several volumes, each of which is independent of the others, yet structurally so related to them that the reader who is interested in one will almost certainly read the rest. This method of treatment is well adapted to Garibaldi's career, which had no consecutiveness of detail, but shone in a series of exploits. In the biography of a statesman or ruler we look for more continuity wherein we can trace the evolution of his ideas and policies; but Garibaldi was a knight errant, and between one of his enterprises and the next, it mattered little what he was doing.

It is time that his heroic Sicilian Expedition should be told by a competent historian, for that was the most poetic achievement of modern times—an achievement so poetic, indeed, that it was immediately etherialized into a legend. So much has been written about it that the task of sifting is great. As in the case of our Civil War, scores of persons who took part in it have printed their recollections, or left their contemporary records—material which, for the most part, is uncritical where it is not avowedly panegyrical. The farther the Italians recede from Garibaldi, the more unreservedly do they apotheosize him as their national hero; and it must be added that latter-day Radicals eagerly seek to strengthen their current political movements by trying to make it appear that they are his followers. This also, it will be seen, renders it still difficult for any of his countrymen to write an objective biography of Garibaldi.

Possessing all the enthusiasm needed to do full justice to his hero's brilliant qualities, Mr. Trevelyan has the true historian's passion for facts which leads him to scrutinize heroism as soberly as if it were a plain, every-day affair. It would be hard to match in any recent biog-

raphy his constant reliance on details which, when taken singly, may seem commonplace, but which in their totality make up a picture that is far from commonplace. He knows everything about Garibaldi's dress, home, habits, and moods; he has visited Caprera and every spot in Sicily connected with the Expedition; he has interviewed the Garibaldini who survive; he has read the reports of those who are dead. So far as concerns knowledge of his sources, whether this be in printed book or in the land itself, he is thoroughly equipped, just as he is in those higher qualities without which no historian can excel—in fairmindedness, in veracity, and in the story-teller's gift. Evidently, therefore, we are justified in having great expectations of his Garibaldian prose epic—and we are not disappointed.

He plans to write the history of the Sicilian Expedition in two volumes. The first, which we have under review, brings the narrative down to the capture of Palermo at the end of May, 1860; the second, will complete the account of the conquest of Sicily, and then will describe the passage to the mainland, the triumphal march to Naples, the battle of the Volturno, and Garibaldi's retirement to Caprera. Probably Mr. Trevelyan will add by way of epilogue the story of Garibaldi's grievances, which culminated in his tragic attack on Cavour in April, 1861, for this is the real conclusion of the episode of the Thousand.

To link his earlier volume on *Garibaldi's Defense of the Roman Republic* with the present, Mr. Trevelyan relates the vicissitudes in the hero's life in America, his settlement at Caprera, his impatient waiting for some patriotic enterprise to turn up, his adherence to the National Society, and his rejoicing at being given the command of the Hunters of the Alps. With the opening of the Italian war of 1859, Mr. Trevelyan is on congenial ground. He describes vividly the operations of the Hunters in the mountains and along the lakes, making it clear that although Garibaldi's audacity might have been terribly punished, yet it actually succeeded, and contributed indirectly, by delaying Urban, to the Allies' victory at Magenta. The sudden stopping of the war at Villafranca left Garibaldi without an occupation. His brief service under Fanti, which ended in his resignation, and the feverish winter of 1859-1860, Mr. Trevelyan describes briefly but sufficiently. The last third of the book he devotes to the organization and sailing of the Expedition, and to its exploits from Marsala to Palermo.

The historical student will find throughout the volume a clear understanding of the interaction between the governmental and the revolutionary forces. He will be inclined to regard Mr. Trevelyan's word on many disputed points as final. Next to his love of narration, the author delights in the critical discussion of evidence, and his acuteness in cross-examination of this sort is remarkable. On some crucial matters, however, he hesitates to give a downright verdict. He leaves undecided the question of the alleged forgery of the "good news" telegram by which Crispi persuaded Garibaldi to start; but on the other hand he im-

plies that Cavour, whatever diplomatic prudence compelled him to say in public, gave the Thousand such help as he could. Mr. Trevelyan's statement of the attitude of the Sicilians, while it may not please those who are all enthusiasts *after* the victory, is unquestionably correct. Contrary to Crispi's assertions and to general belief, the islanders were not burning for a revolution: here and there small groups of agitators, mostly Mazzinians, were at work, but they neither controlled large bodies of the natives, nor were ready to bring Garibaldi much valid support when he came.

The final achievement of the biography is the lifelike portrait which it presents of Garibaldi. Mr. Trevelyan paints him as he was—a strange compound of great and little qualities, who, in spite of everything, had an almost supernatural fascination for his followers and held Europe spellbound by his exploits. To have achieved this, measures the skill of the biographer, who has neither whitewashed defects nor suppressed truths that might detract from his hero's unique prestige. Another historian might have emphasized other points in the story, but no one can say that Mr. Trevelyan has not produced by far the best book ever written on the subject—a work which, if its conclusion equals the present volume, is not likely to be superseded. As an example of the proper blending of biography and history, it may be commended to students of historical writing.

A word must be added on the accessories. Mr. Trevelyan provides many contemporary portraits of the principal persons and views of the places described, as well as five excellent maps. He has nearly a score of appendixes in which he discusses questions raised in the text. An ample bibliography contains the titles not only of printed material, including newspapers and magazines, but also of inedited manuscripts and of notes of conversations.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The German Element in the United States, with special Reference to its Political, Moral, Social, and Educational Influence. In two volumes. By ALBERT BERNHARDT FAUST. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1909. Pp. xxvi, 591; xvi, 605.)

AN adequate general discussion of German influence in the United States has been a desideratum for a long time. It is true that a number of valuable books have been published on various phases of the subject, such as the works of Seidensticker, Kapp, Löher, and Rattermann, the publications of the Pennsylvania German Society, and the various volumes of the *Deutsche Pionier*; but no one had succeeded in covering the whole field in a satisfactory manner. A new impetus was given to investigations along this line, when in March, 1904, three prizes were